SYNAPTOPHYSIN (27G12)

Format	Catalog no.	Pack size	Dilution
Concentrated	GB 027 A,B,C	0.1,0.5,1.0 mL	1:100
Prediluted	GB 027 AA	6.0mL	Ready to use

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION -

A trustworthy indicator for neuroendocrine and neuronal neoplasms, as well as their healthy equivalents, is synaptophysin antibody [clone 27G12]. Although synaptophysin is more specific than NSE, it is frequently combined with CD56, NSE, and chromogranin. Compared to existing rabbit synaptophysin antibodies, this novel clone offers sharper staining and is highly specific. This antibody's usage as a first-line screener for neuroendocrine tumors has been confirmed by NordiQC, reference labs, European institutions, and in-house research.

INTENDED USE -

Intended for In Vitro Diagnostic Applications

SYNAPTOPHYSIN (27G12) is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for professional laboratory use after the initial diagnosis of tumor has been made by conventional histopathology using nonimmunologic histochemical stains, in the qualitative identification of **synaptophysin** protein by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human tissues. The clinical interpretation of any staining or its absence should be complemented by morphological studies using proper controls and should be evaluated within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist as an aid in making any other clinical determinations.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION -

A trustworthy marker for neuroendocrine and neuronal neoplasms, as well as their healthy equivalents, is this monoclonal antibody [clone 27G12].

Despite having a higher degree of specificity than NSE, synaptophysin is frequently utilized in combination with CD56, NSE, and chromogranin, according to studies. The staining is sharper with this clone than with other rabbit synaptophysin antibodies.

PRINCIPLE OF PROCEDURE -

The identification of antigens in tissues and cells is a multi-step immunohistochemistry procedure.

The first step attaches the primary antibody to its designated epitope. Following the tagging of the antigen with a primary antibody, either a one-step or two-step detection method may be employed. A single-step procedure will utilize a polymer tagged with an enzyme that attaches to the main antibody. A two-step approach will involve the addition of a linker antibody to connect with the main antibody. An enzyme-conjugated polymer is subsequently introduced to bind the linker antibody. The presence of bound antibodies is demonstrated by a colorimetric response.

SOURCE - Mouse monoclonal

SPECIES REACTIVITY - Human; other species not tested

CLONE- : 27G12

ISOTYPE - IgG1

PROTEIN CONCENTRATION - Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

EPITOPE/ANTIGEN - Synaptophysin

CELLULAR LOCALISATION - Pancreas, neuroendocrine tumor

POSITIVE TISSUE CONTROL - Pancreas, neuroendocrine tumor

KNOWN APPLICATIONS- Immunohistochemistry
30-40 min. At RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in between pH 7.4 - 9.0 for 45 min at 95ºC followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes.

SUPPLIED AS -
Antibody:
Buffered saline solution, 6.1-7.4, containing a protein carrier and less than 0.1% sodium azide preservative.
Renoir Red (PD904):
Buffered saline solution, 6.1-6.3, containing a protein carrier and less than 0.1% sodium azide preservative.

STORAGE AND STABILITY -
Store at 2ºC to 8ºC. Do not use after expiration date printed on vial. If reagents are stored under conditions other than those specified in the package insert, they must be verified by the user. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2ºC to 8ºC

Materials required but not provided -

1) Positive tissue control - Pancreas, neuroendocrine tumor
2) Negative control tissue(internal or external)
3) Microscope slides and coverslips
4) Staining jars or baths
5) Timer
6) Xylene or xylene substitute
7) Ethanol or reagent alcohol
8) Deionized or distilled water
9) Heating equipment or enzyme for tissue pretreatment step
10) Detection system
11) Chromogen
12) Wash buffer
13) Hematoxylin
14) Antibody diluents
15) Peroxide block
16) Light microscope
17) Mounting medium

LIMITATIONS -

The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to fixation, heat-retrieval method, incubation times, tissue section thickness and detection kit used. Due to the superior sensitivity of these unique reagents, the recommended incubation times and titers listed are not applicable to other detection systems, as results may vary. The data sheet recommendations and protocols are based on exclusive use of Genebio products. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine optimal conditions.